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adopted last spring at Bolondron, Union de Reyes, and Alacranes, an efficient quarantine will be established.

At each of the 4 stations (and also on the big sugar estate Caracas) screened rooms will be prepared for the isolation of patients and suspects of yellow fever.

Medical inspectors will be attached to all the trains running between Cruces and the other 3 stations either way.

Local or delegated physicians will be appointed to keep a record of the morning and evening temperatures of the nonimmunes within the zone.

A detention camp will be established near Cruces, where nonimmunes will be subjected to a period of observation of 5 days before they are permitted to leave the infected zone.

Vigilance will be maintained by the police and the rural guard.

Competent disinfection and mosquito brigades will at the same time be established within the zone.

The aforesaid measures will be maintained until a period of six weeks has elapsed from the invasion of the last-known case of yellow fever within the suspected zone.

The chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba directed a circular letter to all quarantine officers on the island, in which he recommends that an inspection of all vessels in the harbor be made daily; that in case a nonimmune be found to have a fever such case be isolated and every measure taken to destroy mosquitoes aboard the vessel.

October 22. Three new cases yellow fever Habana confirmed yesterday, 19th.

NOTE.—Summary of dengue fever in Habana published in Public Health Reports, September 21, 1906, is corrected as follows: August 1-10, 12 cases; August 10-20, 16 cases; total, August 1 to 20, 28 cases.

Report from Santiago—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Daily inspection of vessels by port physician.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, October 9, as follows:

Week ended October 6, 1906. Bills of health issued to 12 vessels bound for the United States. This is the largest number in one week for many months. One vessel was fumigated.

No quarantinable disease has been reported. The port physician has been ordered to inspect all vessels entering the bay, including those from Cuban ports; also to visit daily all vessels in port and report any sickness among the nonimmunes on board.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever at Gualan.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports, October 3 and 10, as follows: Week ended October 9, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. —	Belize	Mobile.....	18	0	0	0
—	Bluefields	New Orleans.....	25	0	0	0

On arriving at Puerto Barrios yesterday to inspect and dispatch the steamship *Anselm* I received information from Doctor Lytle at Gualan that 4 new cases of yellow fever had developed at that place. There had been a great influx into the town of people from the surrounding country and the infection developed among this new and nonimmune material. Gualan is situated on the railroad 80 miles from the seaport. The Government has issued some restrictive orders to protect the port.

* * * The port seems to be entirely free from infection.

The Hamburg-American steamship *Flandria*, now in port and to sail in the morning for New York, has on board 10 passengers taken aboard at Barrios without my knowledge or examination. Some of these passengers are from Zacapa, a station on the railroad 30 miles from Gualan. The vessel has had an irregular itinerary on her present trip, touching at Puerto Barrios and returning to Belize before coming to this port. In consequence I was not apprized of the taking of the passengers until her arrival at this port this morning. They were taken on board before the recent appearance of fever at Gualan and have now been on board eight days.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port—Yellow fever officially declared extinct and restrictions removed.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended October 6, 1906. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

A bill of health was issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Oct. 2	John Wilson	Mobile.....	18	0	0

The local authorities have published a proclamation declaring that yellow fever no longer existed in Puerto Cortes and outlying districts, and that in consequence free and unrestricted communication would be resumed with the said district.

Death of fever case previously reported.

The case of fever which occurred near the quartel, cited in report for week ended September 29, ended fatally on the 3d instant. As the case was not seen by me till late in the disease and was complicated by hepatic lesions, I classed it as indeterminate.

Steamship Oteris authorized to carry passengers for New Orleans conditionally—Passengers per steamship Oteris for New Orleans.

October 22. *Oteris*, new steamship, clears about 27th; wish to carry passengers New Orleans.

On the same date Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson was instructed by the Bureau as follows: